

MUST PAY FOR FLEET SINKING

Alles Draw Up New Protocol Binding Germany to Respect Armistice.

BONDS ARE MADE FIRMER

Berlin Also Faces Punishment for Other Violations of the Postwar Agreement—May Require Signature as Result of Violations.

Paris, Nov. 6.—Before the peace treaty becomes effective the German representatives will be required, it is expected here, to sign an additional protocol, binding Germany to carry out armistice clauses which were not incorporated in the treaty of Versailles. The supreme council of the allied and associated powers considered the text of the proposed instrument.

Marshal Foch and others have reported that Germany has violated armistice conditions.

The supreme council discussed possible dates for putting the German treaty into effect, but postponed a decision until Saturday.

The payments Germany must make for the warships sunk at Scapa Flow was again considered by the council.

The supreme council has assured France that its share of the German warships will not be reduced as the result of the destruction of the Scapa Flow unit, for which the German government and not German officers individually, is to be held responsible.

Notification has been given the peace conference by a representative of Italy here that the proposal made by Foreign Minister Tittoni for the settlement of the Fiume problem has not been accepted by the United States.

It is declared in authoritative Italian quarters, however, that, although the reply of Secretary of State Lansing was unfavorable as a whole, a considerable portion of the Tittoni proposal was accepted and that the exchanges with the United States on the subject will be continued.

As soon as the extreme concessions the United States is willing to make are known to the representatives of Italy here, the Italian government will be put in possession of all the elements of the problem as they have been developed by the delegation in Paris, and Italy's position will be definitely known.

TERRORIST PLOT WIDESPREAD

"Arrests Thus Far Made Do Not Begin to Clarify Situation," Say the Police.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 6.—The terrorist menace disclosed by the police raids has gained such a foothold and has become so widespread in Cleveland, according to Police Captain Martin Lavelle, that the arrests thus far made do not begin to clarify the situation.

"Our investigation tends to show that there are between 25 and 30 communist party chapters being organized in Cleveland, their purpose being to precipitate a reign of terror and take over the government," he said.

Sixteen men and one woman already have been arrested.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 31.—Seven persons, six men and one woman, charged by the police with being identified with radicals in another plot to terrorize the nation by a series of bomb explosions next spring are being held by police and others were being sought in what is expected to be a national cleanup of revolutionists.

One of the men under arrest is believed to be the bomb maker who conspired and placed the bomb which exploded on June 2 partly wrecked the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis.

MILK PRODUCERS ARE FREED

Officials of the Illinois Association Acquitted of Conspiracy Charge by Jury in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—After deliberations extending over five hours the eight officials of the Illinois Milk Producers' association, who have been on trial before Judge Joseph H. Egan in the Criminal court since Sept. 16 on a charge of conspiracy, were acquitted Thursday night. Eight separate verdicts were returned, each defendant being exonerated individually. They were as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendants Arnold Huber, not guilty," and so on, the verdicts in turn naming Frank H. Reese, Clinton J. Cooper, Roy Lewis, Charles H. Potter, W. J. Kittie, Robert M. Omann, and William A. Goodwin. Potter and Kittie are president and secretary, respectively, of the association.

To Be Charged at Berlin. Washington, Nov. 6.—Ellis Drexel of Boston has been selected to take the American embassy in Berlin as charge d'affaires when diplomatic relations are resumed.

Blast on Japanese Ship. Tokyo, Nov. 3.—The maneuvers of the entire Japanese navy, in which the emperor participated, were marred by an explosion on the battleship Hanga in Tokyo bay. Fourteen men were killed and thirty injured.

Loan Honor to Connecticut. Washington, Oct. 31.—The historic American flag which flew over the capitol during the war sessions of congress was sent to Gov. Wolcott of Connecticut for the state being first in oversubscriptions to the Victory loan.

Big Robbery in Michigan. Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 31.—After isolating the village of Augusta by cutting all telephone wires, leading into the town, bank robbers in the first State bank and escaped with \$30,000 in currency and Liberty bonds.

General Strike in France. Paris, Oct. 30.—Extremist elements in trade union circles plan to call a general strike November 7, according to the Excelsior, which says that leaders in the general confederation of labor are opposed to the movement.

Japs O. K. German Treaty. Tokyo, Oct. 30.—The privy council approved the German peace treaty. The Japanese government has announced that negotiations will be opened forthwith with Great Britain for an extension of the alliance.

PETER F. TAGUE



C. HARRIS & EWING

Peter F. Tague has been seated as the tenth Massachusetts district following a stiff battle with John F. Fitzgerald. The latter won until the contest reached the floor of the house.

Tague has represented the Tenth district for the past two terms, while Fitzgerald was in congress 22 years ago.

15 DIE ON LAKE SHIP

STEAMER CITY OF MUSKOGON WRECKED AT MUSKOGON.

Craft Hurlled Against Pier During Storm—Nine Members of Crew and Six Passengers Lost.

Muskogon, Mich., Oct. 30.—Nine members of the crew and six passengers lost their lives Tuesday morning when the Croby steamer City of Muskogon, formerly the Holland, struck the south pier in Muskogon channel. The boat was smashed to pieces. In less than four minutes after the crash no portion of the vessel remained above the water line.

The second engineer was among those lost. The other members of the crew who were drowned were members of the steward's department.

There were about thirty-five passengers aboard, but the vessel lay against the pier, so that most of them were able to make their way to safety.

Many of the passengers were clad only in their nightclothes when the order came to make the leap for safety.

The known dead: Lynch, John, Milwaukee, deckhand. De Witt, Arthur, Milwaukee, deckhand. Hough, Alfred, Billings, Mont. second porter.

Hopkins, Mrs. Jessie, Muskogon, Mich. Johnson, Mrs. Agnes, mother of Grant Johnson of Muskogon, chief engineer of the boat.

Armstrong, John, Manistee, second cook. Reese, Harry, Milwaukee, second engineer; his body has been recovered.

Karowitz, Samuel, Muskogon, deck hand. Kost, Joseph, Muskogon, deck hand. Reckeltz, Mrs. John, Milwaukee, Mich. Lucas, Mrs. Herman, Montague, Mich. Lucas, Herman, her husband.

Zimmerman, Oliver, Muskogon. Two members of crew known as "Slim" and John.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX DIES

Noted Author and Poet Succumbs in Connecticut After Long Illness.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, author and poet, died at her home, "The Bungalow," in Branford today. Mrs. Wilcox had been ill for some months having had a nervous collapse while engaged in war-relief work in England. Mrs. Wilcox was born in Johnstone Center, Wis., in 1855. She was educated at the University of Wisconsin. She was married to Robert M. Wilcox in New York in 1884.

Wilson Has Good Appetite. Washington, Oct. 30.—President Wilson's slow progress towards recovery was announced by another restful night, according to White House officials. The president's strength is slowly returning, according to Doctor Grayson and he now is able to actually enjoy his meals.

Piano Maker Dies. New York, Nov. 3.—Charles Herman Steinway, president of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, died at the Sherman Square hotel, where he had lived many years. Mr. Steinway was sixty-two years old.

New York Still Is Raided. New York, Nov. 3.—One thousand gallons of whiskey was seized and two men arrested by police and Internal Revenue agents in a raid on an alleged distillery in the Bronx. Several shots were fired.

Tennessee Man Is Named. Washington, Nov. 1.—Normal H. Davis of Tullahoma, Tenn., who was one of the peace advisers to the American peace mission at Paris, was nominated by President Wilson as assistant secretary of the treasury.

Plane Hits Sleigh; Two Die. Moorhead, Minn., Nov. 1.—Clifford Lonsdale, eight, and Elsie Moe, fourteen, were killed and three others injured when an airplane alighting from a flight crashed into the sleigh hauling children to school at Hitterdal.

Bolsheviks Claim Repulse. Paris, Oct. 30.—A wireless report from bolshevik military headquarters picked up by the station here reports that the counter offensive against General Yudenitch in the vicinity of Petrograd has been successful.

Two Beaten With Hammer. Mattson, Ill., Oct. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg, wealthy residents of Mattson, are in a serious condition as a result of being beaten about the head with a hammer by robbers, who burglarized their home.

ARMY OF 300,000 ALL U. S. NEEDS

Pershing Makes Recommendation at the Joint Meeting of Senate and House Committees.

FORCE OF 500,000 TOO BIG

Favors Regular Army Large Enough to Repulse Sudden Attacks and Trained Citizen Force to Deal With Any Emergency.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A regular army, large enough to provide against sudden attacks and to meet international obligations on the American continent, and a "trained citizen reserve" to deal with any emergency was recommended by General Pershing at joint meeting of the senate and house military committees.

The general made a plea that the nation keep abreast of other countries in development of the air service and said it also was essential that the transport corps, nurse corps and tank corps be made adequate. He thought the number of officers of high rank provided for in pending legislation was "rather excessive."

General Pershing said he disagreed with the war department recommendation for an army of 500,000 men and said that at the outside 275,000 to 300,000, or possibly less, would be sufficient.

The large caucus room of the house office building in which the money trust and lobby investigation was conducted was set aside for the hearing—the most important held in connection with the military bills being considered by the committees.

Chairmen Wadsworth and Kahn of the senate and house military committees, respectively, have announced that the testimony of the expeditionary commander would close the hearings, which had elicited the views of Secretary Baker, General March, chief of staff; divisional commanders of the overseas army and officers of the general staff.

The two committees will begin drafting permanent military legislation immediately after hearing General Pershing. It is not considered probable, however, that either house will be able to act on the legislation before the convening of the regular session in December.

Officials explained that the wartime act provided that it should be annulled by the president when peace had been declared and when the army and navy had been demobilized. Congress was informed by the president in his message vetoing the prohibition enforcement bill that demobilization of the army and the navy had been completed.

The white house announcement clears up any doubt as to whether the war would be ended legally with the ratification of the German treaty. Some officials had expressed the opinion that the war emergency would not pass until the treaty with Austria had been acted upon by the senate.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Armed with the drastic provisions of the prohibition enforcement act, which became effective as to wartime prohibition with passage by the senate of the measure over the president's veto late Tuesday, agents of the bureau of internal revenue today took up the task of making absolute the ban on the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Open violation of the law, Commissioner Roper asserted, would bring certain disrespect to the American form of government.

GERMAN DEBT IS 15 BILLIONS

Minister Erzberger Says Amount Will Be \$2,203,000,000 More by March, 1920.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The national assembly passed the third reading of the budget, notwithstanding the vote of the two parties of the right and the independents, and then adjourned until November 20.

Matthias Erzberger, minister of finance, reviewing the financial situation, said new taxes were expected to yield 9,000,000,000 marks (\$2,250,000,000). As the interest on the national debt would be 8,817,000,000 marks, Herr Erzberger said his estimate of the revenue of 1919 had previously been fully covered.

7-CENT FARE IN MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Railroad Commission Orders Rate of Rate—Lines to Give Better Service.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 3.—The railroad commission rendered its decision in the Milwaukee street railway case, granting the company an increase fare of 7 cents, ordering extension of double transfer privileges, ordering them to put into effect the wages, hours of service and working conditions as embodied in the decision of the state board of conciliation, and ordering the putting into service of 100 additional cars.

ST. LOUIS POLICE CHIEF SHOT

Wounded Twice by Robbers While Attempting Arrest, He Is in Serious Condition at Hospital.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Chief of Police M. O'Brien of this city was shot while attempting to arrest two robbers here, and as a result is in a serious condition at a local hospital.

5,000 YANKS LAND IN BREST

American Troops Arrive in France on Transport Karol on Way to Coblenz.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The United States army transport President Grant, with 5,000 American troops on board, who are destined for Coblenz, arrived at Brest.

House Backs Wilson.

Washington, Nov. 3.—By an overwhelming vote the house adopted the senate resolution pledging support to the "national administration and all others in authority" in their efforts to meet the coal strike.

Ford Plotters Sentenced. Toledo, Nov. 3.—Four men held in connection with the alleged plot to kidnap and hold for ransom Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, were sentenced in police court to three months in the city workhouse.

Cardinal Returns to Vote. New York, Nov. 1.—Cardinal Mercier said good-bye to the United States and boarded a train for Ottawa. He will sail from Quebec Saturday for Belgium, where he wishes to arrive in time for the general election.

Creel Spent Big Sum. Washington, Nov. 1.—The committee on public information, headed by George Creel, took the government about \$6,000,000 on the face of its "chaotic records," according to official reports now before congress.

Shot by Reds. Paris, Oct. 31.—Richard Henry Little, a Chicago newspaper correspondent, was seriously wounded in the fighting near Petrograd. His left leg was broken and he received other wounds.

Sixty New York Periodicals Move. New York, Oct. 31.—More than sixty periodicals affected by the strike and locked out existing in the printing industry here have arranged for publication in other cities and will soon be on the newsstands.

PROF. GEORGE C. WHIPPLE



C. HARRIS & EWING

Prof. George C. Whipple of Harvard university has been appointed director of the division of sanitation in the bureau of hygiene of the International League of Red Cross societies. He will leave for Geneva, the headquarters of the league, in February.

DRY VETO IS KILLED

SENATE VOTES 65 TO 20 TO OVER-RISE PRESIDENT.

Wilson Will Issue Proclamation Limiting War-Time Prohibition When Treaty Is Ratified.

Washington, Oct. 30.—In accord with predictions made when the president's veto of the prohibition enforcement measure was received in congress, the senate followed the example of the house and passed the bill over the president's veto by more than the required two-thirds majority.

The vote in the senate was 65 to 20. The majority having seven more votes than were needed to override the veto.

War time prohibition will be brought to an end by presidential proclamation immediately after the senate ratifies the German peace treaty, it was said in the statement issued at the white house.

Officials explained that the wartime act provided that it should be annulled by the president when peace had been declared and when the army and navy had been demobilized. Congress was informed by the president in his message vetoing the prohibition enforcement bill that demobilization of the army and the navy had been completed.

The white house announcement clears up any doubt as to whether the war would be ended legally with the ratification of the German treaty. Some officials had expressed the opinion that the war emergency would not pass until the treaty with Austria had been acted upon by the senate.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Armed with the drastic provisions of the prohibition enforcement act, which became effective as to wartime prohibition with passage by the senate of the measure over the president's veto late Tuesday, agents of the bureau of internal revenue today took up the task of making absolute the ban on the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Open violation of the law, Commissioner Roper asserted, would bring certain disrespect to the American form of government.

REDS GET FOUR-YEAR TERMS

Finnish Editors of New York Radical Magazine to Be Deported at End of Sentence.

New York, Oct. 30.—Carl Plavio and Gust Avon, Finnish editors of a radical magazine published here, and the first men convicted of criminal anarchy in this state, were sentenced to not less than four years and not more than eight years imprisonment. Justice Peck, in pronouncing sentence, stated that when the men had served their sentence their deportation would be asked.

9 KILLED, 40 HURT IN CRASH

Southern Pacific Flyer Goes Into Ditch Near Los Angeles—Particulars Are Lacking.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 30.—Nine persons were killed and forty injured when the San Joaquin Valley flyer, Southern Pacific train No. 50, southbound, was wrecked two and one-half miles west of Acton, according to a telephone message received here. The engine, two baggage cars and five coaches went into the ditch.

Woman Hanged Self. Racine, Wis., Oct. 30.—Mrs. John Beyer, thirty-seven, hanged herself at her home.

Siberians Borrow From Japan.

Paris, Oct. 31.—Advices to the state department from Vladivostok report that the Omsk government bank has negotiated a loan of 20,000,000 yen from a Japanese banking syndicate to cover purchase of supplies.

Greeks Take Two Towns. London, Nov. 1.—An undated dispatch from Saloniki contains an announcement by the Greek general staff that Greek troops have entered Karasu Yenidje and Porto Lagunes, east-northeast of Saloniki.

Peace on Armistice Day. London, Oct. 31.—Under Foreign Secretary Cecil Harmsworth announced in the house of commons that the peace treaty would be ratified on November 11 (Armistice day) and would become effective on that day.

French Girls Marry Chinamen. Paris, Oct. 31.—Hundreds of French girls are marrying Chinese laborers, according to M. Pams, minister of the interior, who is inaugurating a campaign against "the yellow peril invading French homes."

Block U. S. Naval Base Plan. Madrid, Spain, Oct. 30.—Objections by a third power led to the refusal of Portugal to grant the United States a naval base in the Azores, according to information received here in well-informed circles.

Exonerated in Blimp Disaster. Chicago, Oct. 30.—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber company was exonerated from all blame by the technical jury and business men's jury in connection with the "blimp disaster" July 21.

RAILROAD MEN WARN THE U. S.

Issue Statement Declaring Great Crisis Is Threatened by Labor Disputes.

DEPLORES GOVERNMENT ACT

Brotherhoods Demand Quick Work in Assembling an Industrial Commission in Washington—Rule by Injunction Is Assailed.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Insisting conditions facing the country are far more serious than during the war, the advisory board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers issued a statement urging the immediate assembling in Washington of an industrial commission to remedy existing turbulent conditions.

The railroad men stipulate that the commission should be one "which will recognize the rights of all citizens and which is not pledged to oppose collective bargaining."

"The railroad men state they 'deplore the action of the federal government in its present attempt at government by injunction, believing that such action will only tend to make conditions worse and defer if not defeat a peaceful settlement.'"

Follows a Conference. The issuance of the statement prepared by President Warren S. Stone and the other grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is a sequel to the conference between representatives of all the railroad brotherhoods and Attorney General Palmer Friday.

At this meeting the railroad men tendered their "good offices" in the coal strike situation. The statement followed.

"In view of the condition facing our country at this time, which in our judgment is far more serious than during the late war, inasmuch as it affects all classes of the people, and in consideration of the situation, the advisory board of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, assembled at Washington and formulated the declaration of principles:

"We believe in the industrial condition, now confronting the nation, with capital and labor occupying a militant attitude toward each other, while the whole country is suffering from high cost of living, caused by hoarding and profiteering, resulting in general discontent which tends to lower production, and which is the most serious crisis in the history of our country."

"We believe: 'That there is no industrial dispute or misunderstanding that cannot be adjusted upon the basis of justice and right, and we further believe that in seeking justice, justice should be practiced by all concerned.'

"We believe in the laws and institutions of our country, which guarantee that all the people shall have equal opportunity and a fair and impartial hearing before being condemned. We deplore the action of the federal government in its present attempt at government by injunction believing such action will only tend to make conditions worse and defer, if not defeat, a peaceful settlement."

"The advisory board has full assurance that we express the unanimous sentiment of the 85,000 members of our organization that the principle of collective bargaining is of vital importance to them and cannot be construed as an interference with any interest which desires to be just and fair."

"As a remedy for the present turbulent conditions, we suggest that immediate steps be taken to assemble at Washington an industrial commission that will recognize the rights of all citizens and is not pledged to oppose collective bargaining, as this is a time for deliberate action on the part of all concerned in a peaceful solution of the present conditions."

"We pledge the support of our organization to the government in every just and reasonable effort toward stabilizing industrial conditions to the end that normal conditions be restored."

WANTS TO GO WITH GERMANY Chancellor Renner Tells National Assembly Austrians Demand Annexation to Old Ally.

Vienna, Nov. 3.—Chancellor Renner, addressing the national assembly said: "If it is impossible for Austria to live as free men, they will unanimously demand annexation of Austria to Germany."

GERMANS ARE TO SAVE FUEL

Railroads to Be Idle Ten Days in Order to Conserve Coal Supply.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—The Koelnische Zeitung says that all railway passenger and traffic service throughout Germany will cease for ten days beginning November 5 in an endeavor to save coal.

English Government Helps.

London.—Under the home act money is being lent to the owners of buildings who are willing to convert them into flats for workers. The loan must not exceed half the value of the property.

Is Oldest Market.

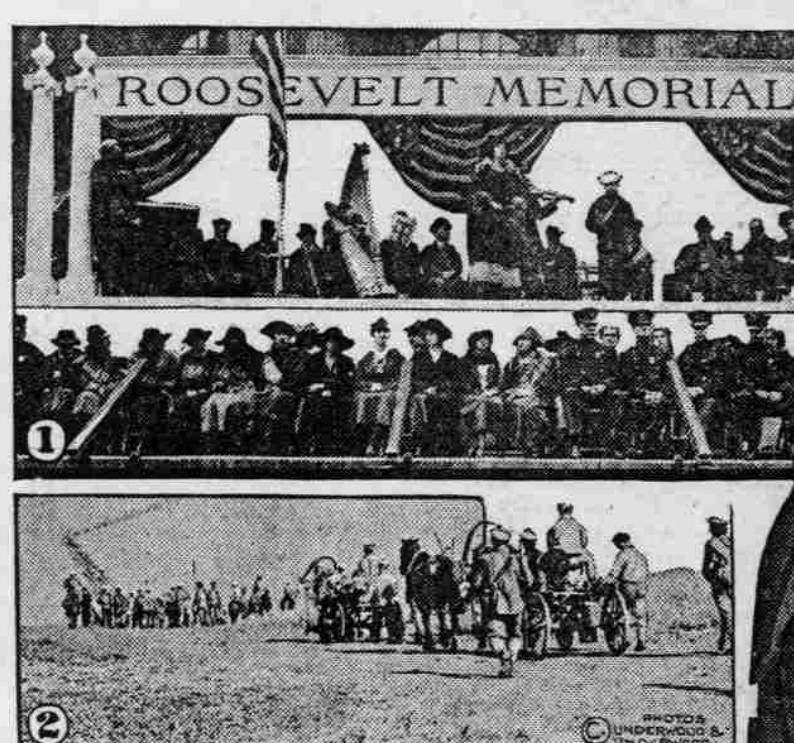
Harrisburg, Pa.—This city has markets which are probably the oldest in the United States. Public records show that they have been continuous in operation for 100 years.

Tweeds Copied From Nature.

Ideas for the colors in the best Scotch tweeds are found in the bed of the River Garry, in the pass of Killiecrankie. Granite, porphyry and Jasper are found there in rich reds, grays and greens, blended and mixed in finely contrasted colors.

New Lighthouse Mechanism.

Mechanism in a lighthouse that uses electric light automatically switches on a new lamp and moves it into focus when the original lamp is extinguished.



1—Scene during Roosevelt memorial ceremonies at New York public library. 2—Admiral Koltchak's forces on the move from Stepunovka to Maximovka, near Ufa. 3—Scene at Webster hall during the sesquicentennial celebration at Dartmouth university.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Coal Miners Insist on Strike and Big Contest With the Government Begins.

DRASTIC MEASURES ADOPTED

War-Time Priority List Is Re-Established for the Distribution of Fuel—International Labor Conference Opens—Congress Veto of Dry Enforcement Act.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great struggle is on. The United States of America versus the United Mine Workers of America. A nation of one hundred and ten millions against a labor union of perhaps half a million.

Boldly defying the federal government as represented by the president and his cabinet and the governments of many states as represented by their governors, the leaders of the union declared that the strike of bituminous coal miners should go into effect at midnight Friday. Regardless of the fact that the strike would cripple the entire country and that the resultant suffering would be felt most by their fellow workers, they refused to do anything to head the plan back on their off-repeated statements of its justice and on the assertion that, as it was ordered by a general convention of the United Mine Workers, no representatives of the organization have authority to set such action aside.

Immediately after the conference of leaders of the miners had issued its statement the government began to mobilize its forces to make good the promise of President Wilson that the mines should be operated. The cabinet met in special session and definite plans of action were discussed and adopted. Meanwhile Dr. Harry C. Carr, federal fuel administrator, had been summoned to Washington and steps were taken to revive the fuel administration to prevent hoarding and profiteering. Attorney General Palmer issued a law statement in which he made it plain that the strike was illegal and that the government had both the right and the power to crush it, "without infringing on the recognized right of men in any line of industry to work when they please and quit work when they please."

The plans of the federal officials, it was said, include prosecution for conspiracy of those guilty of causing the strike; armed protection for those miners who are willing to continue at work, and allocation and distribution of coal to railroads, essential industries and homes. Orders for proper disposition of troops went out from the war department; in some of the coal mining states the National Guard was mobilized and in various communities steps were taken for the formation of citizens' committees to aid the authorities.

The first thing done by the government was an order from Director General Hines to the railroads to confiscate all coal in transit, if necessary, to operate the roads and build up a reserve. Then the attorney general announced that the fuel administration would take control of the handling of the coal and would use his authority under the Lever act to meet the situation. In the distribution of coal the wartime priority list of the fuel administration is to be followed. This is as follows:

1. Steam railroads; inland and coastwise vessels.

2. Domestic, including hotels, hospitals and asylums.

3. Navy and army.

4. Public utilities, including plants and such portions of plants as supply light, heat and water for public use.

5. Producers and manufacturers of food, including refrigeration.

6. National, state, county and municipal emergency requirements.

7. Bunkers and other marine emergency requirements.

The international congress of working women also opened in Washington with 40 delegates present and Mrs. Raymond Robins presiding. The women made it plain at the outset that they were not seeking any special privileges for their sex in industry, but that they demand full share in any plans for their protection that men may consider.

An interesting interlude at Washington was provided by the visit of the king and queen of the Belgians. Albert was given an enthusiastic welcome by congress, and in addresses before both the senate and the house gave formal expression of the gratitude of his country to America. The royal couple called informally at the White House.